THE NEGRO EXCITEMENT IN BOSTON.

EXAMINATION OF THE ALLEGED FUGITIVE. Further Postponement of the Case. The Military Ordered Out to Preserve Peace.

[From the Boston Bee, April 5.] The examination of Simms, the fugitive slave, arrested on Thursday evening, was brought before United States Commissioner Hallett, yesterday morning.

Seth J. Thomas, E-q. appeared for the claimant of the slave. C. G. Loring and Robert Rantoul, Jr., and J. E. Sewall, Esq., for Simms.

Mr. Thomas proposed to put in papers to identify the claimant.

laimant.

Mr. Sewall asked for postponement of the examination, or the purpose of looking into the papers and points of aw in the matter.

Mr. Thomas contended that there was not the shadow of a doubt as to the prisoner being a slave.

Mr. Rantoul thought a delay should be granted, as no ime had been allowed to examine into the case. He ad just been called out of his office, and had not heard word concerning the matter until within a few moments.

a word concerning the matter until within a few moments.

Commissioner Curtis was satisfied that it was best to bear all such cases an once. This did not imply haste in the premises. Belays were expensive to claimants, and all due despatch should be used. It had been suggested, and the presumption was, that the prisoner was free under the law of Massachusetts, but not under that of the United States. He was of opinion.under the circumstances, that the papers should be heard.

Mr. Thomas new read certain papers in proof of the dentity of the prisoner. Thomas Simms. The documents were endersed in due manner by the proper authorities of Georgia. By those papers it was shown that Simms had often said he was a slave of the claimant. These papers gave a very minute description of Simms.

Mr. James Potter, Chatham county, Georgia, is claimant.

they told me they were slaves, and were owned by Potter.

Counsel here objeted to this testimony, on the ground that it was irrelevant.

Counseloper Curtis raised that if no legal objection was raised it could proceed.

Mr. Thomas wished to show that Simms's wages had been paid over to his mother, as agent for claimant.

Mr. Loring contended that it would be necessary to call the mother to show this point.

Testimony resumed—Simms said this woman was his mother; said he was a slave, and had to pay wages, so bluck a month; I did not see him pay the wages; paid \$10 a month. I was in Savannah within three months. I saw the prisoner in Savannah within three months. I have had no conversation with him since I arrived in this city. I know Mr. Potter personally; do not know his signature.

this city. I know Mr. Potter personally; do not know his signature.

John N. Bacon called.—I know the prisoner perfectly well; I knew him at service in Savannah; last saw him in Savannah the 20th February; he was held as a slare. I have seen his mother take his wages; have known him for ten years; he lived part of this time with his mother in Savannah. I reside in Savannah; reside within sixty or sevenity yards of the prisoner; have seen him from three to aix times a day, could not say positively that I had conversation with him about his being a slave. Mr. Potter is his master he required Simms's wages to be handed to his mother. Lams left Savannah 224 February; do not know certainly how he left; had no personal knowledge of his depicture from the city; was said to have gone off in a wage is at did not see him go.

[A power of attorney hand in the paper; have been present of the paper; have been present when wages were taked about between Potter and prisoner; am the person at the paper; have been present at the rivers between claimant and prisoner when wages were taked about between claimant and prisoner when wages were taked about between claimant and prisoner when wages were taked about between claimant and prisoner when wages were taked about between claimant and prisoner when wages were taked about between claimant and prisoner when wages were taked to the program of the pr

months ago.

The Court was now by to hear counsel concerning postponement of exam.

Mr. Fewall desired by till Tuesday next.

Mr. Thomas objected long a postponement. The parties, as had been sugard by the court, would be put

in the state of th

addition to this it might avoive personal liberty. As to the expense, it was not great.

The Court stated that no specific points had been pre-sented by the defendance no facts had been named which they intended to how. He therefore thought twenty-four hours would be afficient postponement. Mr. Loring thought the case, or persons could in the time which they had provide the case, state what their de-fence would be.

fence would be.

The Court did not main that the case could be argued to morrow, but that the counsel could state what points of defence they intended to make. If sufficient reasons were then shown further postponement would be granted.

The Court was then as journed to this morning, at 10

To the Marshal of our Levelet of Massachusetts, or either of her Deputies, greeties. In the asme of the President of the United States of America, you are hereby commanded forthwith to apprehend Themas Simms, he was good to be in your district, a colored person, charged with being a fugitive from service in the State of Greenjae, (if he may be found in your precincts.) and have he in freshwith before me, one of the Commissioners of the Cream Court of the United States for the said district, at the court house in Boston, in the said district, then and there to answer to the complaint of John B. Bacon, of the said yof Savannah, in the State of Georgia, agent and alteracy of James Potter, of the county of Chatham, in at mater aforesaid, alleging under outh that the said Thom.

- comms owes service or labor to the said Potter, in the State of Georgia aforesaid, and praying for the restoration of the said Thomas Simus to the said Potter, and then and there before me to be dealt with according to law.

Your doings thereon, between me.

Witness my hand and seal at Boston aforesaid, this third day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

Commissioner of the Circuit Court of the United chairs for Massachusetts District.

United States of Aserica.)

Nesschuserts District. 88, 1
Boston, April 3, 1554.

Pursuant hereunto, i lavo arrested the within name
Thomas Simms, and now mave him before the Commisioner within named for examination.

FREDERICK D. BYRNSS.

A true copy.

Attest, Fagurage D bysnes.
U. S. Deputy Marchal.

U. S. Deputy Massial.

[From the Botton Herald, April 5]

We understand that in military have received orders to be on hand, this evening with ball cartridges. An attempt on the part of its obacks to rescue the slave Simus, to night, has been whispered about the Court House throughout the day but we trust that that game will not be tried a second dime. If it is, there will be no child's play on the part of the city authorities. We are rejoiced to learn that our good Mayor is determined to put things through this time—and his call upon the military, let us assure him, will receive a prompt response.

Some of the members of our volunteer military companies are as much opposed to slavery, as the most rabid abolitionist among the L.t. thank God 'there is not a man among them all, but stands ready, at a moment's warning, to shoulder his market, and, if need be, to fire a ball curt-ridge, in defence of law and order.

Bosrov, April 5, 1851.

The examination into the case of the fugitive slave

C Gilmore, were examined and testified that they left Savanonh for Boston on the 22st February; that they saw ing: that he asked the cook for a situation was refused; that when off Boston light the prisoner was found by the mate hid in the forecastle that he was confined in the vessel by the captain while In the harbor, but managed to escape on shore at South

In the harbor, but managed to escape on shore at South Boston, by foreing the i.gk of the cabin, and stealing the brig's boat; that he tan, them he came on board the brig at Savannah the mant before they sailed.

This closed the evidence for the claimant.

Counsel for the defence then announced that they had no evidence to offer. An affidiavit of the fugitive was read, stating that his freedom was purchased by his father when he was five months old—that his free papers are now in the possession of Morris Porter, of Savannah, and that he desires delay to obtain them—that he never heard of James Fotter, the alleged master, until yesterday morning

No notice was taken of this paper.

No notice was taken of this paper.

Mr. Rantoul then announced that he designed to argue the constitutionality of this law, as to the right of a Commissioner to sit upon this case, trial by jury, &c., and asked a postponement until Thursday.

The Ceurt would only grant till Monday at 12 o'clock, when the argument will be heard.

The city romains quiet; but a large crowd is collected about the court home. No vicence has been manifested.

Tuesday.

Both houses decided not to sit on Monday—that being the day for various town meetings.

In the Senate. a petition was presented from Simms, the alleged fugitive slave, that some person might be empowered to issue a writ of habeas corpus, so as to test the legality of his retention. The petition was laid on the table. he table.

Friday next was assigned for the consideration of Mr.
suckingham's bill for impeding the operation of the fu-

Arrangements in New York for the Reception of the Slave.

The Marchal of the State of New York received a com munication yesterday, from the Marshal of Boston, re-questing that he and his aids would be in readiness to assist in the safe transmission of the slave (Simms) on his route through this city to Savannah.

THE LECTURE OF THE REV. A. H. WRIGHT. On Friday evening, Rev A. H. Wright delivered his first lecture on church history, from the Lutheran reformation to the present time, at Knickerbocker Hall, cor-ner of Eighth avenue and Twenty-third street. The Lutheran Reformation. There was but a very stim at-tendance. Ecclesiastical history, he said, is generally considered an unpopular subject, principally because it requires a vast amount of historical research, and there-fore is but little understood. There never has been any requires a vast amount of historical research, and therefore is but little understood. There never has been any more than two systems of religion—the one is true, the other false. There are, however, many forms of religion, but they can all be traced to the same origin. In order to understand this fully, it is necessary to go back to the history of religion as it existed before the incarantion of Christ. The first pure system of religion, and the most ancient, is that of the Hindoes. The origin of their religion is contained in four books, which are still extant, and which are regarded as their secred scriptures. Thoir ideas in regard to the Supreme Beling are sometimes correct. They hold the doctrine of the trinity—Brama being the first, Yishnoo the second, and Sira the third person of the trinity. Brams is regarded as the creator of the world, Yishnoo as the preserver or redewer, and Sira she the trinity in the most extensive sense imaginable, attributing immortality not only to man, but to the whole animated and inanimated creation. With regard to sin, they maintain that all matter is essentially cell, and all splittual necessarily good. They are divided into four castes—the Bramius or the priestathe soldiers the agriculturist, and the servants. Asceticism or seclusion from the world, is regarded as body, because it is intended to bring the matter under the subjection of the spirit. In order to be virtuous, they say we must exclude ourselves entirely from the society of our fellow men. Asserticism is practised on a very extensive scale, and with the utmost rigor, by the Himdoes. Here he ounmarated the various degrees of ascetic life gone through by them. Acceticism, he continued, is therefore of no modern date—it existed four thousand five hundred years ago. With regard to death, their idea are various. When an individual dies, he passes, if he has been good during life by the most deslightful read imaginable; and if evil, by a gleomy and frightful way, to the other world. The good and the cell, having the p more than two systems of religion—the one is true, the other false. There are, however, many forms of reli-

Religious Intelligence

Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway-Rev. T. L. Harris New Jerusalem Church, Eighth street—Rev. Dr. Brown, evening. Freebyterian Church, Houston street—Rev. Dr. Hut-

Pre-byterian Church, Houston street—Rev. Dr. Huttion evening.

Rev. Matson Meier Smith, of New York, recently of
Ovid, N. Y., has received a call from the Harvard Congragational Church, in Brookine, Mass.

Rev. A. L. Brooks, late of Corning, was installed pastor
of the First Pre-byterian Church in Albion, N. Y., on the
18th ult. by the Pre-bytery of Niagara. Serm: a by
Kev. J. E. Shaw, of Rochester.

years; a fine example of stability in that relation, worthy of olden time.

The edifice creeted by the First Presbyterian Church in Watertown, N. Y., is nearly finished, and will be one of the noblest structures in that section of the country. The Rev. Thomas P. Tyler has resigned the rector-ship of Trimty Church, Fredonia, and accepted a call to St. Paul's thurch, Columbus, Ohio.

The Rev. William J. Clarke has resigned the rector-ship of Christ Church, Williamsport, Lycoming county, Penmylynans, and is about to take charge of a female seminary in Washington, D. C.

The Rev. S. P. Nash has resigned the charge of St. Peter's Church, Phomixville, Chester county, Pean, and accepted a call to the rector-ship of St. Andrew's Church, West Vincent, and St. Mary's, Warwick.

The Rev. William D. Harlow has removed from St.

The Rev. William D. Harlow has removed from St. Many's Georgia, to Jacksonville, Florida.

The Rev. Henry Sanson, late missionary at San Augustine, has become the rector of Trinity Church, Marrishall, Harrison county, Texas.

Rev. J. M. Frost has entered upon his labors as pastor of the Baptist Church at Mayslick, Ky.

Rev. J. W. Warder has necepted the sail of the Mays-fille Eaptist Church, Ky., and will commence his duties in that place the first Sabbath in April.

in that place the first Sabbath in April.

The Eaptist Church in Brookfield. Madison county, N. Y., and that at Mead's Creek, Steuben county. (Orange, P. O.,) N. Y., are destitute of pasters.

Rev. George M. Spratt. of Fairport. Cheming county. N. Y., enters upon his duties as agent of the Pennsylvania Baptist Education Society during the present month.

Rev. John Seage, late minister of the Methodist per sussion, and recently haptized by Rev. Mr. Baldwin, o Troy, has accepted the call of the Baptist church at Car mel, Putnam county, N. Y.

Troy, has accepted the call of the Baptist church at Carmei, Putnam county, N. Y.

Dr. Cramp, formerly of Montreal, has accepted the Presidency of Acadia college, Nova Scotia.

Rev. J. G. Stearns will soon close his labors with the church at Reed's Corners, Ontario county, N. Y.

Mr. W. S. Biddle, of the senior Theological class at Madison University, has offered himself to the Board of the Missionary Union as a candidate for the foreign field.

Rev. Lewis Smith, of Hatboro', Pa., has accepted the appointment of the Baptist Home Mission Society to Santa Fe. New Mexico.

The Rev. Allen G. Hyres has resigned his charge of the Viocest church, and accepted an invitation to the pasterate of the Glen Run church, Parksburg, Chester county, Fa.

The Rev. Thomas Roberts has resigned his charge in Himesburg, Pa., and removed to Mooresville, Monmouth county, N. J.

Rev. Hubbell Loomis, formerly a Presbyterian minister of high standing, has united with the Baptist church at Upper Alton, Ill.

Rev. O. Williams, pastor of the Baptist church in Fainwille, Lake county, Ohio, is about to close his labors with that church.

Mr. J. S. Read was orgalized to the ways of the minister.

Mr. J. S. Read was ordained to the work of the minis-try at Vernon, Ohio, on the 15th of February.

The new edifice of the Baptist church at East Harring-ton, Me., was dedicated to the service and worship of God on Thursday, the 20th ult. led on Thursday, the 20th uit.

The house recently creeted by the Baptist church in Houcester, Mass., was publicly dedicated on Wednesday.

Cadets at Large appointed by the President.
Sone of Officers who were killed or died in Service.—
Francis L. Viston, W. H. Pernose, J. H. Hill, WM. B.
NOWLAND, CHAR. B. WATSON.
Sone of Officers now in Service.—B. B. Serren, F. L.
Childs. A. S. Chningham.
From Civil Life.—James A. Whistler, N. L. Powers,
District of Columbia.—Edward W. Williams.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO. | The New President of Mexico and his Cabinet -The Character of the Men-Important Reforms, &c.

OUR MEXICAN CORRESPONDENCE. CITY OF MEXICO, March 4, 1851. Agreeably to my promise, I will now give you a brief notice of some of the most prominent of the

public men of this country.

General Don Mariano Arista is President of the republic, recently elected. He had several competitors in the election. He holds his office four years. Amongst them was Don L. de la Rosa, the Minister of this country to the United States. General Arista is about forty-eight years old, and was born at San Louis Potosi. His father was a merchant of respectability, intelligence and wealth, originally from one of the Basque provinces, in Spain, but settled in Mexico in early life, and married a Mexican lady of one of the first families of the country. President Arista commenced his career as a military cadet, and was educated principally at Vera Cruz, for military life. In 1833, in consequence of his be-ing active in a pronunciamento, he was compelled by Gomez Farias to expatriate himself temporarily; and he went to the United States, where staid some four or five years. During part of the term of his sojourn in the United States, he supported himself as a tinner in Cincinnati, Ohio, his pecuniary circumstances being much depressed, and his family in Mexico requiring all his means there. Upon the election of his friend, General Bustamente, as President, he returned to Mexico, and was forthwith appointed, in 1837, Inspector General of the active militia of the republic. He was subsequently despatched to the Rio Grande country, as the commanding General of the Northern Division of the army, which place he held without intermis sion till Santa Anna displaced him, and put Ampudia in his stead, though he was restored just before the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. Had General Arista's sagacious and patriotic advice been heeded by the Mexican government, or had the ad-ministration then in power in the United States, or the officers of the United States army in Texas, listened to his just counsels, and met his wishes, there would not have been any war between the two countries, and all their differences would have been amicably adjusted, and upon just and honorable terms. His courage, moral and physical, is of the highest

General Arista possesses the most sterling qualities of the head and of the heart. A truer republican patriot, and one more wholly unselfish, does not live. Had he pursued the example of other mili-tary and civil chiefs of this country, (and some of our own, also, ecce signum the Galphinites) he could have been rich; but he preferred honesty to wealth, and consequently remains comparatively poor. His principal estate is a beautiful and highly improved hacienda near Monterey, well known to those who were with Gen. Taylor at the surrender of that city by Ampudia. General A. is, beyond all question, the best man that could have been selected for the chief magistracy of Mexico at this crisis. He is not eminent as a literary man, and he makes no false pretensions. In this respect, he is unlike some of our would-be great men in the United States, who fancy themselves to be great dabsters with the pen-"natural born" authors, orators, and writers; and who are eternally making fools of themselves by scribling long and ridiculous epistles, with their names at the end, whenever they have either a good or a bad excuse for appearing in print. Gen. Aris ta has a fund of good sense, of the kind our western country people call "hard horse sense," and what in England is styled "practical wisdom," equal to any man on the continent of North America. He is in this respect greatly like General Jackson. He is a democrat, and as completely progressive as could be desired by any reasonable democrat in the United States. He is no "ismite," no transcendentalist or socialist—but a practical utilitarian. His residence in the United States enlightened his views; and with a strong and abiding love for his native country, he has devoted himself to the object of improving and elevating her in the scale of

last administration, and ex-officio President of the Society of Statistics and Geography of Mexico, and while in office devoted himself to the procurement of a full and perfect geographical and topographical sur vey of all the different districts of the country, and the condensation of the same into a capacious map of the republic, and the making of an atlas of about sixty smaller maps of the different States, &c., which, I learn, have all been sent to the United States to be engraved and published.*
General Arista will, it is believed, attempt several salutary reforms in this country, and it is understood

General Arista will, it is believed, attempt several salutary reforms in this country, and it is understood that his administration, some months since, despatched a highly respectable and intelligent gentleman of this city to the United States, for the purpose of obtaining information and details as to a under matters important to know in effecting such reforms. Among the subjects upon which information will be sought by the gentleman referred to, are as to the triol by the gentleman referred to, are as to the triol by jury, and the different regulations in relation to it, in the different States of the Union. The trial by jury has never been introduced here. If it is introduced, it must be with modifications, securing as jurymen the better classes, as the lower costs are not by any means intelligent enough to act in either civil or criminal cases.

The penitentiary system, and the mode of employing convict labor in the United States, is another branch of inquiry. In this city, in times past, there have been some two or three hundred vagabonds and loafers arrested in each mouth, and put in the calaboose, and from thence sent to the army, and forced to become soldiers. This deleterious practice will be changed for the employment of the vagabonds and convicts for venial offences, in working for the public either in State prisons or in compelling them to labor in the construction of public roads, canals, forts, or other public works, always away from the section of the country in which they may be arrested.

The municipal police of the cities of the United States is another subject of examination. It is to be hoped that the gentleman employed will not select your city as the "model city" in this respect. From what I have seen since I have been in this country, I do not think there is a town in this republic in which, for every consideration that should have weight, greater reform and retremehment is

From what I have seen since I have been in this country. I do not think there is a town in this republic in which, for every consideration that should have weight, greater reform and retrenchment is needed than in your city. The people of the city of New York do not know how poor a show they make incomparison with other cities in the United States, or even in this republic, in every particular constituting a good city government. The municipal city governments here, are decidedly better—are more efficient—have less corruption—have less latiness, less extravagance, and vastly less pretence and humbug. It will doubtless surprise you and other of my Gothamite friends, to hear me say this of my old residence; but it is the honest and impartial truth. Nor is there in any city I have visited in Mexico, anything like the vice and licentiousness, and misery, that there is in New York; and with all my prejudices once entertained against the Catholic priesthood of this country. I am bound to say they are, as a class, less slothful in the discharge of their duties—exhibit practical plety and the cardinal Christian virtues equal, at least, to the clergy of any part of the United States I have visited. Eut more of this hereafter.

The post office system of the United States will also be examined and reported upon to this govern—

*We noticed this magnificent map and atlasts for

"We noticed this magnificent map and allas a few days ago. At the last meeting of the New York Historical Scieity, upon the invitation of the librarian of the interaction of the subtrains of the seciety, Mr. Saurez, of Mexico, who has them in charge, submitted them to the inspection of the society, at its rooms in the University. Mr. S. was accompanied by his friend, B. E. Green, Eq., who sided to interpret between him and the society. Upon the invitation of the Chairman, the Hon. Luther Bradish, Mr. S. explained the maner in which the work was projected and carried on, and gave the chief credit to General Almonte, formerly Minister of War. to Don Santingo, Bianco, Vice-President of the Society of Statistics and toegraphy in Mexico, and it President Aristo, while Minister of War. We presum Mr. Saures is the gentlemen alluded to by our correspondent as having been son, to the United States.—[Le

ment. As to this, also, I am strongly inclined to think the Mexican government could find a system less bungling, less corrupt, and more practically beneficial to the public, than our post office department, the way it is administered, and, I fear, will continue to be as long as it is the interest of politicians to have engines for politicial partiality and favoritism. On my way South and West, to this country, I travelled through sections of the country where all parties and classes joined in denouncing the mails as public nuisances. It seems the frontier States, and those sparsely populated, are little cared for, and illy provided with mails and post offices. Cause why?" They have few votes? I do not think President Arista will copy much of our post office system.

States, and those sparsely populated, are little cared for, and illy provided with mails and post offices. "Cause why?" They have few votes! I do not think President Arista will copy much of our post office system.

Seconded as the President will be, by the ablest cabinst that Mexico has ever had, his prospects of success are highly favorable. General Arista's cabinet are all of them young men, not one of them yes foity years of age, and, of course, totally unconnected with any of the old factions and cliques of the repoble, in the past struggles for power here. This is an important consideration. We could dischange some of our old fogies with advantage from executive offices. All of the present cabinet here are of the most taleated and properly ambitious young men of the country, called the medicados—what in the United States would be called progressive democrates—and have, also, shown themselves, thus far, to be as unselfah and patriotic as is their illustrious leader and-chief.

The first is Co5mel Don Manuel Robbles, Minister of War and Marine. He is descended from one of the most respectable farailies of Guanajuato, originally Spanish. His age is not over thirty-two. He was editeated at the College of Minerals, in this city, as an engineer; had control of the railroad at Vera Cruz. Colonel R. is wealthy, being largely interested in the famous rich mine of La Luz. He is a gentleman of great ability and information; a practical man, of the goalsed school; of decided firmness and will. Cool, sagacious, and decided, and of unsulled integrity, he will do much good for his country.

The next is Don Mariano Yanez, Minister of Foreign Relations. This gentleman is about thirty-one years of age, of a highly respectable family, and is a lawyer by profession. He war a deputy in Congress, and distinguished for his defence of the policy of the moderados, or progressive conservative republicans of Mexico. He figured under the administrations of Santa Anna, though a mere youth, and work of the policy of Mexico, and be abl

merce 100 per cent.

The United States should not let England get

nations.

The next is M. Aguirre, the Minister of Justice, an accomplished lawyer from Saltille, whose exertions will be directed to the reform of the judicial system of Mexico, and whose sound practical judgment justifies the prediction that he will be successful. I have understood that he is one of the most realous advocates of the introduction of the trial by jury, and denies to the common law of England the jury, and denies to the common law of England the origin of this great palladium of popular rights and of justice, and claims it for the civil law. Certainly, in the practice of the Roman judges (the Tribunes and Practors), in cases where there was a conflict in the testimony of witnesses, to call upon the bystanders to decide as to the credibility, looks somewhat akin to a jury trial.

standers to decide as to the credibility, looks somewhat akin to a jury trial.

Among the leading public men of the republic may be named Gomez Farias, whose past career has been of renown. He is a Senator, and though formerly opposed to Arista, is now his friend. Mr. F. has held some of the highest offices in Mexico. He is now upwards of seventy years of age, and has an enviable reputation and great influence.

now upwards of seventy years of age, and has an enviable reputation and great influence.

Colonel Don Miguel Ascarate is Governor of the District of Mexico. He is one of the ablest lawyers and statesmen of the republic, and his father was distinguished for the part he took in the revolution of independence. He is about fifty years of age. He is a friend of the President, and is noted for his humanity during the prevalence of the cholera, and for a life of probity.

Don Juan Mujica y Osorio, aged about thirty-two, is Governor of Puebla, and is the first capitalist and merchant of that city. He is the son of a Biscayan merchant of high standing and respectability. Like all the Spaniards from the Basque provinces of Spain, he was a thorough republican, and imbued those principles into the mind of his son. How strikingly exemplified in Mexico, is the longabiding influences of free institutions amongst any people, by the fact that every Mexican whose accestry was from the free and, indeed, quasi republican States on the shores of the Bay of Biscay, has been true to liberty! Mr. Mujica is wealthy. He voluntarily advanced \$200,000 to the State of Puebla at a time of great emergency. He is a gentleman of great honor and ability, and distinguished for his rigid justice as a magistrate. He has done more to free the highways from robbers than any other officer of the republic. He is justly called the "ornament and honor of Puebla." He is a decided friend of the new President, but would resist him if he acts wrong as zealously as he now sustains him.

Pon Manuel Pedrara is about sixty years of age. He is a friend of General Arista, was born at Queretato, and has ever been a distinguished and firm equiblican, and, notwithstanding his age, is decidedly progressive. He is the same gentleman who negotiated the Tehmantepet treaty, and is now

cidedly progressive. He is the same gentleman who negotiated the Tehnantepec treaty, and is now a Senator. He has been President of the republic, and is highly esteemed. The monarchical party here, and the clergy, have always disliked him politically, but his private worth has secured their personal respect.

tically, but his private worth has secured their personal respect.

Don Gregorio Mier y Teran is a Castilian by birth but a naturalized Mexican, of great wealth, a banker, and an agriculturist, residing in this city. He is noted for his benevolence. On the cession of New Mexico to the United States, many Mexicans fled from the country to the city of Mexico, abandoning their possessions, and soon became destitute. M. Teran gave to them fifty leagues square of land, and aided them in getting comfortable homes by liberal donations. All parties unite in respect to him. He is a decided friend of the new administration.

on. The Chief Justice of Mexico is named Morales and is a lawyer of great learning, abilities, and withal, a great wit. He is the author of an able and

and is a lawyer of great learning, abilities, and withal, a great wit. He is the author of an able and amusing satirical work called "ElGalle Pitagorico" or the "Pythagorian Cock," and the name of his popular book is generally given to him when speaking of him. He is universally respected for his worth and learning. He sustains the new order of things here.

Don Mariano Riva Palacios, Governor of the State of Mexico, is a lawyer of eminence, and there is a premise of prosperity under his administration. He is a progressive democrat. He inarried a daughter of General Guerrero, former President, and is an able supporter of President Arista.

Don Santiago Blanco, Vice-President of the Society of Geography and Statisties, is a Yucateco by birth, about 40 years of age, a man of great industry, and inbors to promote his views as to the welfare of his country, but he is a "Santanista," and inclined to "monarchism."

But of all the young men of this country I am best pleased with, is Manuel Payno, the ex-Minister of Finance. He is not over thirty years old, and poscesses talents of the very first order, elegant manners, and a sound and accomplished education. He is a Mexican by birth, and in ancestry of a race distinguished for the qualities that constitute true robility. Enave, generous, patriotic, and just, he has no encanies. He is the son of an old and faith-it of the continual contents. distinguished for the qualities that constitute true nobility. Erave, generous, patriotic, and just, he has no encuries. He is the son of an old and faithful officet of the treasury, distinguished for a career of unblemished purity. M. Payno, the younger, is the author of several essays on political economy and on literary subjects, and although so young, stands at the head of the literary men of Mexico. Like our own Prescott, he has a discuse of the eyes.

This obliged him to abandon the Department of Finance, and he is now going on a secret mission of great importance, to the United States and England. He is one of the staunchest friends of the present administration.

great importance, to the United States and Longain. He is one of the staunchest friends of the present administration.

I will in my next give you some further brief descriptions of eminent publichmen here, that I have not room or time to do now. If I have done injustice to some who rank equal to those I have named, though not noticed by me, I shall hasten to remedy it. I may also give a profile view of some of the diplemats of other countries here. I will, as yet, say nothing to the dispuragement of our Minister or Secretary of Legation to this country, or of our consular agents; but care should be taken to send our very first and ablest men here. I am persuaded it is the most important mission our government has. I may hereafter give the reason for this opinion. Our government at home do not act wisely, as it respects Mexico, in all things. I may give a few hints in good time on this point. Manmarran.

Additional Particulars of the Tragsdy at Socorro, Texas.

THE MEXICAN BUXDARY COMMISSION, ETC. [From the New Orleans Picayune Gerrespondence.] From the New Orleans Picayune Gerrespondence.] Curtumstances have transpired at this place within the continuous properties of the limited States. Acts and the people of the limited States, and the states the attention of the people of the United States, and the states the attention of the people of the United States. Before entering into particular, the me prefaces unforced intradictory ramors. I have undertaken a faithful sketch of things as they have presented themselves. Before entering into particular, the me prefaces unforced by the information of the people, about two miles from Islets, which lies between, and six miles from San Mizario. The tast named town lies further down the river, and is eccupied by United States troops.

During the year last pack several trains of wagons for contradictions and classification of the states of the convenience presented for newssary repairs and the recruiting of attention. It is well known that with all these trains these are more or less isdividuals of doubtful character, ands frequently a number of renegades from justice, who, offering themselves as coole, servants or any low occupation, and for such a triffing composition that many have been received without a proper inquiry having been made about their standing and character. The discharging at different period-sof many worthless and vagabond near, near this place, had thrown upon the peaceful inhabitants of the little villable and the states and murderers, was the arrival of the United States and murderers, was the arrival of the United States and mechanisms, the states and murderers, was the arrival of the United States and mechanisms, which these limits even, as the following will show.

The first check given to this band of gambiers, horse thicves and murderers, was the arrival of the United States and mechanisms, which proved and the remains of the proveness of the com

the wholesale brutality dealt out to all who dared to present an apparatuse of decener and propriety. The night of the 28th has its history; the day of the 28th presents that which bears more particularly upon our present object.

About mid-day, or shortly after a part of the hand had collected at the "fonda" of the man who had

per on is passing by from a shooting excursion, his fowling piece is forcibly taken from him by this Alexander Young, who takes it into a house and kills an immate of the same. The murderer then coolly takes a drink of liquor, is informed that his victim is dead or dying, when he enters where the body lays, straightens it, and crosses the hands and arms over the same. A few minutes later the crowd is seen walking together up the road laughing ever the bloody deed, and threatening to kill every one, or drive them from the place. John Woods, the murdered porson in this instance, was generally known as a little, harmless old man, rather to be pitied than feared. In the evening of the same day, a person was riding along the road when six of the hand cocked and pointed their pistols at him, forcing him to return by the road he came, or be shot. About night-time, terror and dismay had shadowed every face within the village that belonged to the orderly part of the community; it was then resolved to ask for assistance from the military post at San Elizario, about six miles distant. A note was written, stating the necessity of the case, with a history of the past occurrences, and the condition of things at that time. In about two hours the express returned, with an answer declining to furnish any assistance, on the pica that we should first apply to the civil authorities.

with an answer declining to furnish any assistance, on the pica that we should first apply to the civil authorities.

Had there been any wall known or reliable civil authorities at Sceotre, such an answer might be deemed proper and excueable, but there were none, and admitting that there was, such a fact could not excuse the taunting, insulting innende, which closes the note of the officer spelled to, when he writes, "I should think there are good eltizens enough in Socotro who may be summoned by the aleade to protect the lives and property of the inhabitants." To this note from the nearest military authority, the following reply was made on the following mericing, signed by the same persons who had addressed the first communication:—

"Secondo, Texas, Jan. 30, 1801.

inhibitants. To this note from the nearest military authority, the following reply was made on the following marriarg, signed by the same persons who had addressd the first communication:—

"Seconne, Texas, Jan. 30, 1851.

"Capt —, commanding San Elizario.

"Seconne, Texas, Jan. 30, 1851.

"Capt —, commanding San Elizario.

"Tour note was received last night. We regre the circumstances which rendered it necessary for American soldiers.

"Though there are good citizens enough in Secorro who may be summoned for the protection of life and property, we yet thought that those who were sent here for the protection of the same, and the establishment o same kind of order, would have the bost right to taxe the business in hand, especially as 'tis well known, both far and near, of the non-existence of any responsible and reliable civil authority at this place.

"Trusting that the triffing number we have present, will be sufficient for the protection of ourselves and the paceful inhabitants of the village.

"We remain very respectfully, your ob't serv'ts."

On the night of the 29th, precessing the morning when the above note was despatched, a dancing party was given in the place, such being the only amus-ment which causi be afforded to those who were desirous of enjoying picasantly the little society present. The testimony of those prevent during the night in question, as it has been elicited in an examination and trial since held, and from other information not furnished at that time, all goes to preve that certain individuals, known as Alexander Young, John Wasie, Marcus Buther, William Creig, seephon Stanly, Charles Hughes, Charles Ripply, Thomas McCasty, Alexander McNiven, and others, went to the lease where the datacling was going on, and, with the premediated design of "breaking it up and having a fuss with a Mr. Clarke and any one cleaw ho might aid him." Young commenced by making a considerable noise, and, as it grew later, free his pisted off at a canade, the right-end finals were not permitted to retire, and any

might have been their excuses, including some with our regions to another for host but a reasonable number of another four host but a reasonable number of another four host but a reasonable number of the property but of present extendible of a few forms the place. The alcaled of the village, a weeks and sickly instead that transferred his authority tow person was invested with the powers of a justice of the peace, by authority of a commission from the State of Texts. This person conspiled to residue pion some mission present were compelled to residue pion some property but also for the profection of the tsymbiling and dismayed population. Messengers were immediately sent to San Elizario, for assistance from the main body of the commission there engaged is written duties; the call was promptly responded to American, which we had hastly armed, were joined by the other members of the commission, and ilkewise many of the villages from below. The force was divided, and every supported house searched by which they succeeded in the call, were promptly responded to the willings from below. The force was divided, and every supported house searched by which they succeeded in protection of the case, jarous were summoned and sworn, a proceduring attorney manch, and consult for distinct the impression that nothing would be done, believe in the case of the case; jarous were summoned and sworn, a proceduring attorney manch, and consult for distincting that they are contracted with the protect of the case is just, and underly vulgar and obsequence against under the impression that nothing would be done, believe the protect of the case is just, and underly vulgar and obsequence against under the was available to the casmination and the protect of the case is a proceduring at our protection. The court continued to sixthing until after do ch, when the case is a proceduring and construction of the case of the case is a proceduring and construction of the case of the case

to dwell in, but there was still one other, and he the principal actor in all these scenes who was yet to be operchended and pay the penalty of all his great crimes, before this severe lesson for all eval-doors would be com-

Four hundred dollars were subscribed and offered as a

Four hundred dollars were subscribed and offered as a reward for the arrest of Alexander Young and his delivery alive at Socorro. Volunteer parties were out in all directions; and others were looking for him, tempted by the prespect of gaining the large reward offered. A length, on the merning of the 11th, news reached us of his arrest, and that in the evening he would be delivered at Securio. Another implement but necessary duty presented itself, but it was impossible to avoid it.

Young arrived in the evening and was placed in the julk, well chained and guarded, ten o'clock the following morning being appointed for his trial. During the night he was visited in juli—the carcless, dogged look had left his eye, and the applicating inquiring glance told plainly of a change within the inner man. He was anxious to know if either of the three previously hung had made a confession or not, and said he had given up all hopes of escaping. Being asked if he wished to write to any one he answered that he would like to have a letter written his mother, who had not heard from him for six years past. The letter was written, and the prisoner appeared much affected. He confused the truthfulness of the charges against him criminating clearly, and in a still were light, the three who were hung first, besides many others. He did not think there was any hope for him after death, but would try and turn his thoughts heaven ward. He then knelt down and prayed, after which he was left alone. ard. He then knelt down and proyect as left alone.
At len A. M. February 12th, the court met. a jury im-

was left alone.

At ten A. M., February 12th, the court met, a jury imposition & &c., not withstanding the inclemency of the weather and the heavy falling snow, which rendered the dottes of the morning doubly unpleasant. At the opening of the court a letter of the prisoner, containing his confession, was read publicly, then signed by himself, and witters of by several members of the court and other individuals there present.

With the testimony already before the court, the jury could have brought in an immediate verifict of guilty, but it was deemed advisable to present other evidence, to show still further the unmittakable guilt of every one who had been punished, especially as it was to the interest of one or two persons, who were passing for homea and honorable men, to uphold the characters of their associates. The prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to be brong. At 4.P. M., he was taken to the church where, with penitent lips, and on penitent knees, he made his final confession, received the blessing of the priest, and from thence was taken to the spot where he was to be hanged. His last request for himself was, that he might be buried as well and as respectably as the circumstances of his case would admit. White standing under the tree, with the repe around his neck, he requested to be sillowed to say a few words to those tanding around.

He begged of those who were younger than he to take warning from his example, that even older persons might profit by the warning presented in his case. They cound see what gamilding, awarring drinking, and an ungovern able temper, with the word of videous even that home as the regression of the prison home at the regression of the season of the character he concited, begging than to beware of liquor, the gaming table, son an ungovernable temper. At haif-past 4 P. M. the law was carried into effect, using the samirare and upon the sum of the Mexicans, a day since.

I was talking with some of the Mexicans, a day since. I was talking with some of the Mexicans, a day s

Arm. 5.—Decrees.—Hartogs vs. William McKelly and Thoma Nichells.—The objection taken by defendant to plaintiffs right to receively, because the gott was brought in the name of a married woman without a mattriend, is overruled. Judgment ordered for the plaintiff for \$600, and interest from date of deavery of the goods, with costs.